TUESDAY, MAY 51, 1881.

Amusements To-liny. Mijou Opera House, To: Marcella Runnella Nureum, Branesi ad bis st. Grand Opera House, a Child of the Sixte Haverly's 14th St. Thenire Commercial D. Haverly's Niblo's Gordon All Hellops Mallon Haverly's Sits Av. Thentre Dona Justic Maddoon Square Thentre Band Side Setropolitan Concert Hall Commit ton hard Thentre-Bills Taylor. Wallack's Thentre-Tig World. Marines.

W ndsor Theatre-The Late of Lame.

Advertisements for THE WELKLY SUN, ismed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clack.

Half Alkali and Half Acid.

People are complaining, and justly, too that the uncalled for resignations of Messrs. CONKLING and PLAYT left the great State of New York without any representation in the United States Senate.

But what is the latest proposed remedy i

To elect Roscoe Conkling and Chauncey

These two Senators would just offset and counterbalance each other; and we might as well be permanently unrepresented. Why not?

Invading Mexico Again.

The Administration of Gen. GARFIELD is already following in the footsteps of Mr. R. B. HAYES in its policy regarding the neighboring republic of Mexico. The incursions of a band of outlawed Lifan Indians in Texas have been made the excuse for sending Lieut. Bullis of the regular army across the Rio Grande at the head of a body of Seminole scouts. The protest of the Mexican Consul at Eagle Pass has been forwarded to Gen. Sherman's headquarters, and meanwhile Gen. STANLEY, who commands the district of the Nucces, proposes to follow marauders upon Mexican soil, with armed forces, at his pleasure. This conduct renews the aggressive policy of HAYES's famous order of June, 1877, under which MACKENZIE and SHAFTER violated the territorial rights of a country with which we are at peace. Bullis is the Lieutenant who was most conspicuous in the former raids.

Article 34, section 3, of the treaty made with Mexico on Dec. 1, 1832, employs the following language:

"If any of the articles contained in this present treat; it is stipulated that matter or the contracting parties well order or conferms any acts of represel, nor declare war against the ed to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, vortactor to convenience of a said season. Insure and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed."

Sixteen years later the treaty of Guadalupe was made, and its twenty-first article treated of the same subject as follows:

"If unhappily any disagreement should bereafter arise between the Governments of the two republics, whether in respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner to settle the diferences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using for this end notical representations and pacific pegatiations. And it by these means they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a reset their not, on this cornent, to had to represely, agreement, as healing of any kind by the one republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems likely aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of jeace and good Reichborship, whether it would not be leder that such difference should be settled by the arbi-tration of the Commissioners appointed on each side or by that of a friendly nation."

Finally, the treaty of 1854, in expressly reaffirming this provision of the treaty of Guadalupe, makes this additional stipula-

"Should there at any tuture period (which Gor forbid) occur any disagreement between the two nations which might lead to a rupture of their relations and reciprocal peace, they bind themselves in like manner to procure y any possible method the adjustment of every differ

These are compacts by which both counwas formerly taken by Mr. Hayrs, contravenes both the spirit and the letter of these selemn agreements

The violation of Mexican territory is also an assault on a friendly power, as well as a setting aside of the specific treaty method of settling all disputes. To appreclate the true character of such a policy, it is only needful to inquire what our own people would think of the conduct of Mexico in case she sent her armed troops, without obtaining or even asking permission, to raid upon the territory of this country, in pursuit of the Apaches, who not seldom cross into Chihuahua, and commit ravages there. In the nature of the case, scaling up the long river boundary of a thinly populated region from all possible attacks of marauders is practically impossible; hence there should be a mutual and friendly agreement

with regard to their pursuit, in place of oneelded and arbitrary action. The present policy, if formally confirmed HAYES; for the abrogation of HAYES's raidpains to demonstrate her friendship and confidence.

France and the Vatican.

The treatment of the Army Recruitment bill last week by the Chamber of Deputies. proves the desire of the French Ministry to conciliate LEO XIII. By his action in this matter M. FERRY has sought to pay the debt he unquestionably owes the Vatican, and at the same time to strengthen the hands of the Republicans at the next genaral election.

In its original form the bill prescribing the in France. As reported by the committee to posed on seminarists, or young men preparng for the priesthood, not less than four years' service in the army. There was already little enough inducement from a worldly us vocation, and it has been held reasonafrom the conscription, or at all events from the full term of service, men whose lives are pledged to religious duties. We need not say, too, that four years spent in barracks do not constitute the best novitiate for the Christian ministry, and that so much time could not safely be subhave placed a formidable weapon in the hands of the ciercal party at the next election. We must not forget that very many of the rural departments have only recently, and by very slight majorities, been railied to the support of the republic.

been adopted by the Chamber. Under the Deputies chosen for a department may be determined by the change of a few votes.

In spite of these considerations, the obetionable clause was reported by a majority of the committee, and nothing but the personal exertions of M. Franky prevented its passage by the Chamber. The Prender pointed out the unfairness of imposing four years' service on the students of Catholic theology when law students were only obliged to serve a twelvemonth. He went on to show that such a discrimination against the priesthood as compared with branch stores. A cooperative grocery store other professional vocations was not merely unjust, but signally impolitic. It was inexpedient, he said, in view of what he termed the community of ideas subsisting between the mass of the French priesthood, now as always in close sympathy with the people, and "the generous and pacific Pontiff enthroned at the Vatican."

There is no doubt that the French Minis try, and M. FERRY in particular, are under weighty obligations to LEO XIII. That clause of the FERRY Educational bill levelled at the engaged in collegiate and school work raised a storm in France which, with the slightest encouragement from Rome, might have proved (atal to the present Cabinet. As is well known, the bill was so far modified in the Senate that the Government was compelled to proceed against the Jesuits by decrees issued under laws long dormant-a step which always looks like a violation of equity, and is apt to prove unpopular. No remonstrance, however, was made by the Vatican, the Papal Nuncio at Paris being instructed to acknowledge the entire competence of the French Government to apply existing statutes.

This attitude of the Roman Curia was in the highest degree distasteful to the Gallican hierarchy, which, unlike the lower clergy, is for the most part allied to the monarchical factions. But their protests and entreaties could not shake the purpose of the Pope, who ordered the Bishops to prohibit their subordinates from taking part in reactionist demonstrations. The result was that when a great meeting of Legitimists was convoked not long ago by M. de Mux in Brittany, the few priests who ventured to participate in the proceedings were severely reprimanded and disciplined by their Bishop. Such a decisive proof of the sincerity with which the Vatican meant to carry out its conciliatory policy has not been thrown away on the French Government. The obligations thus imposed on the FERRY Ministry have been met by relieving candidates for the priesthood from an excessive amount of military service. Hereafter be required to serve but one year. that being the term demanded from law students and school teachers.

We are told that BISMARCK expressed lately some doubt as to the policy of substituting the scrutin de liste for the scrutin d'arrondissement. He had in mind, probably, the extraordinary capacity of organization evinced by the Roman clergy, and the trouble which the Ultramontanes have given him since the enactment of the FALK laws. He knows that if the scrutin de liste were applied in Germany, he could not possibly obtain a majority of the Reichstag But M. FERRY has shown much more dexterity than the German Chancellor in reaching an understanding with the Vatican. There is now reason to believe that the French clergy will not be permitted to take a vigorous part in the approaching election against a Government which has shown itself able to appreciate the moderate and liberal course of LEC XIII., and which has not forgotten to pay its debts of honor.

Co-operative Stores.

The success of the cooperative stores in England has been so great that during the last few years a very considerable number of them have been started in this country, and organized efforts are making to pro mote their establishment in all the centres tries are bound; but the action now taken | of population. The progress of the cooperaby President Garfield, like that which I tive movement, however, has been slow here, if we compare the results achieved with to be generally in a healthy condition enough, it is true; but they have so far falled to attract the hearty interest of large classes of people, and the amount of business done in them is insignificant when measured by that transacted in those of the older country.

There were already in England three years ago 2,123 of these cooperative stores, and the expenditures at them amounted in 1878 to one hundred million dollars, while their profits exceeded nine millions, and over 560,000 individuals held membership in them And yet they had all been started within a comparatively recent period, and in a small For Instance, the store at Durham began business in 1802 with a capital of seventeen dollars and a half, furnished by eight workingmen. In 1877, fifteen years afterward, it had 2.643 members, a capital of \$98,000, and a business amounting to \$140, by order, would be, in one respect, even | 587. Bosides, the association owned its own more consurable, if possible, than that of store, possessed a library of 1,500 volumes, and during the fifteen years had divided ing order, after being long in force, has now \$400,000 among the shareholders. The first led Mexico to rely on a juster policy, and in I wholesale cooperative store was started in that belief she has made noteworthy busi- | 1964 with a capital of \$5,000. According to a ness concessions to our citizens, and taken | statement made at the last Cooperative Congress, it furnished the retail establishments in 1880 with goods to the amount of twenty five millions of dollars.

This wholesale store is one of several which have since been started, and it purchases exclusively for the societies of the union interested in it. There were 589 of those societies in 1880, and they owned the store in proportion to the number of their members, who amounted to 231,625, each retail store having a share for every ten members. The wholesale concern has the advantages of always buying for eash, and of never making any bad debts. Its custom is conditions of military service would have large, constant, and certain. It makes no dealt a severe blow at the Catholic Church | risky speculative sales, keeps on hand no speculative stock liable to deterioration. which it had been referred, the measure im- and has no advertising expenses. Moreover, it enables the cooperative stores throughout the country to be sure that they are getting pure articles, selected by buyers who represent their membership point of view to enter an ill-paid and ardu- and purchase in their interest. As Mr HOLYOAKE remarked at the Congress, " poor tile by preceding Governments to relieve men in the most outlying district, where there was a store of the numblest kind, could be sure that they had provisions as pure as though they bought them at FORSUM & Mason's, in Piccadilly," the

best store in London. We see, therefore, that the cooperative business, both wholesale and retail, is now tracted from the ported allotted to a clerical | carried on in England on a scale of great education. Indeed, the objections to the magnitude. How it is progressing in the clause aimed against the seminarists are | United States we learn from the Cooperator, so clear and strong that its enactment must | a newspaper published in the interest of the American societies. It prints reports from cooperative stores in many different parts of the country, and gives correspondence which shows that steps have been taken to increase the number. The business statements, however, indicate that the amount The Government cannot afford to alienate of transactions is still small in almost every | short-lived revolt. A VETERAN DEMOCRAT.

any of its adherents among the peasant case, and that no such great societies as proprietors now that the scrutin de liste has are common in England are to be found in this country. It is apparent that the businew system the political character of all the ness is yet in its infancy here, and without any wide popular support.

For instance, a cooperative store was started in Boston, after a good deal of exertion, with a capital of \$6,000, raised by the issue of shares. It did very fairly; that is, It lest no monogenal turned its capital about once in six weeks. But the shareholders were scattered, and only a small part of them found it convenient to trade at the store. It is therefore proposed to double the capital, to enable the society to keep both a large central store and several was opened in Newark last November, with a capital of \$1,450. It reports a good business. During the first two quarters of its existence the Brooklyn society paid quarterly dividends of two per cent, on its capital, and dividends of two per cent, and three per cent. on its sales. It opened a more eligibly situated store last Pebruary, and its business in six weeks increased from \$343 to \$605 weekly, or nearly 85 per cent.; and the number of its members was 161 at the end of March, against 63 at the begin-Jesulis and other non-authorized societies | ning of the year. The Auburn society sold goods to the value of \$2,887 last year, and its business is gradually becoming larger.

These are fair samples of the reports. It will be seen that so far the societies are of small membership even in large cities, and that the amount of their transactions is not great. The cooperative stores need to be conducted with more perfect system, and they must be more numerous if they expect to supply the demands of a large share of the public. In a manufacturing town, where the operatives for whose use it is established live together in a crowded quarter, one store may do; but in a populous city a store is needed in every thickly settled neighborhood. To plant a sufficient number, therefore, to meet the convenience of the public, a very large membership must be obtained, and there must be a far wider and a much more active interest in the cooperative movement than has yet been dis-

played in this country. Still the societies are growing steadily, though slowly, and experience is teaching their managers how to conduct their business more wisely than in the past. Efforts are making to bring them together into a strong organization similar to that of England, and already a movement has been started for establishing one or more wholesale cooperative societies which shall be representative of a union of the retail stores.

What Is Mr. Coukling Trying To Do? He is, virtually, trying to change the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the President shall nominate, and by and with the anvice and except of the Senate shall appoint, public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution. Mr. CONK-LING would have the advice and consent of the Senate required before the nomination. This is the whole substance of his complaint.

Mr. CONKLING has an indisputable right to propose such an amendment; but why not do it in a legal way, in one of the ways provided in the Constitution Itself for its own amendment?

But what could be more preposterous than for Mr. Conkling to resign his seat in the Senate, as he has done, and come home to appeal to the Legislature for a vote of censure against the President for acting up to the existing provisions of the Constitution, so long as they remain unchanged?

The choice of May 30 as Decoration Day has vindicated itself with each recurring celebration. Whether the season be early or late. the close of May pretty surely brings the crop of spring flowers to its climax, thus putting it within the means of all to join in the characteristic observance of the day. In addition, the verdure and shrubbory of the cometeries themselves are at their levellest at this season, so that yesterday seemed like Nature's own appointed decoration day for the dead.

Dictator Don Nicolas DE PIEROLA has apparently been driven so far into the interior of Peru by the Chillian cavalry who were after him that he is likely to disappear for the present as a factor in the peace problem. His those we see in England. The stores seem escape is to be regretted, because, whatever his wanderings, and however secure his hiding place, he may still be accepted by some of the people as their lawful ruler; and even after the conclusion of a stable peace he is liable to come to the surface and assert his pretensions against the then existing Peruvian Government, whatever it may be.

A tournament of bicycles was one of Boson's attractions yesterday, and several hundred wheelmen were present with their swift steeds. The large number of the participating clubs indicates the spread of the bicycle in this country hough it has as yet attained here nothing like its popularity in England. To make it less an exceptional athletic apparatus and more a practical vehicle for ordinary use, it would perhaps be requisite to produce an instrument less expensive, easier to manage, and less liable to injure other occupants of the highway, even if a little speed were sacrificed in securing these results.

One of the incidents of the recent visit of the Knights Templar of Boston and Providence o Richmond was their decoration of the statue of STONEWALL JACKSON with flowers, the command standing with heads uncovered and swords at present. Perhaps some day a delegation of Richmond people may decorate with testimonials of affection and respect a statue of ABBAHAM LINCOLN.

The season of ocean travel is now at its height. Thousands of poor immigrants are flocking here to America to make fortunes, and thousands of rich emigrants are rushing off to Europe to spend them.

If yesterday's rush to the opening races n Jerome Park given by the American Jockey Club is any augury for the season, this will be r very remarkable year for racing.

The True Course for the Bemocrats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to formulate the policy which ought to govern the Democrats in the election of United States Senators. I. They should nominate candidates of their

own, and support them without any variable ness, or even shadow of turning, to the very

II. They should exert themselves to produce deadlock of the Republican factions, to the end that the election of Senators may be post poned until another Legislature shall be

III. Failing to stave off the election until next winter, they should spare no effort to

defeat Conkling and Platt. By pursuing the course here indicated the democrats will secure the two Senators, or, failing in this, they will split the Republican party so completely that its warring factions can never again act in unison. By this means that party will not only be broken up in this State but it will inevitably go to pieces within the next two years throughout the country. On the other hand, should Conkling and Platt be elected, it is to be feared that the Half Breeds. lacking in the future as in the past "the unconquerable will and spirit never to submit or yield," will once more become the cringing slaves of their former master, and exert themselves to atone by abject subserviency for their WARNING TO THE DEMOCRATS.

Urica, May 30 .- The Stalwart brigade which the central counties sent to Albany last week, to help carry the Legislature for Conkling and Platt, returned home to great disorder after a hot campaign of five or six days. The disconfited and discouraged rank and file give up the fight in despair. Some of the lenders, however, throw out mysterious hints about allies which are to come to their aid before the

conflict is over. In other words, the friends of Mr. Conkling leave it to be understood that negotiations are going on in New York city for Democratic succor to arrive at an opportune singe of the strug-gle, and either elect Conkling and Platt or Conkling and a Democrat to the Senate. They even give the names of the metropolitan Demcrats who are conducting these negotiations. Some of the Democrats whose names are mentioned in this connection stand high in the counsels of their party. Some now hold office

under the New York city Government. These reports may have no foundation truth. At all events, the city Democracy and the Democrats at the State capital should know that the country Democrats will brand with infamy any Democrat who enters into an arrangement to help either the Stalwarts or the Half Breeds in their present Senatorial quar-rel; and also any Democratic members of the Legislature who east their votes for a Republiean for Senator in Congress; and also any Democrat who tries to go to the Senate in pursunnes of such a coalition. The country Democrats are tired of working

sold out by unprincipled leaders to one wing or the other of the Republican party. They are disgusted at seeing their party delivered over by scoundrels to the dirty task of pulling the Republican factions, one after the other, out of the sloughs into which they plunge themselves. If this huckstering and treacherous policy is

to give power to their party, simply to have it

repeated in the matter of the Senatorship, there are influential Democrats in the interior of the State who will openly take the ground that the Democratic party, as now organized, had better be broken up, and the fragments be sent down the stream of time in search of the débris of the old Federal party.

TEARING UP THE BIBLE.

Extraordinary Proposition of an Orthodox Protestant Clergyman,

The Rev. Dr. Swing in the Chicago A Fixure It so happens that all modern difficulties of by moment, in the direction of the hely Scriptures, are at difficulties with a rendering, but with the ambject servinus eliminutions of arkale chapters and whole books, on the ground that they make the sacred votume too large to be printed in good type and still be portable. A small little always means that the type is almost microscopic. A popular Bible should be at once portable and of tair, clear type, and to make this possible a here pure of the OI Testi-ment should be consist from the editions of the future. Not only are the laws of the Mosaic state repealed and

ead, and therefore unworthy of a place in this guide of the public, but they are the laws of a semi-harbarous age, and cast no little of their imperfection over upon the fair pages of the New Testament. The New Testament has suffered much from thus being found in bad company. Those treatises are valuable as being a part of the history

valuable part, of Christianity. Many of the Hebrew laws were so unjust that their presence in the popular libbs makes it essential that each clergyman and each Sunday school teacher shall speed much time in explaining the relation of Messic things to Christian affairs—an explanation to be made casier by a withdrawal of the cause. The laws shout women and slaves are par-ticularly unjust, and their presence in the good book will always complicate the in-quiry: "What is inspiration?" If, as almost all Christian scholars admit, those laws were the temporary stainles of a nation, temporary compromises between a horral epoch and a kinder one in comparison, that legal literature should have lapsed into quietness along with the Hebrew, the Americe and Johnste, and not be spread out te-day before our youth, as forming some part of the divine truths to be believed. Besides the savage injustice in some of these laws there is much that offends against the refinement of our more civilized times. No minister, no family, dares read should all of the Ud Testa-ment. It came from a far-off time, and lars like a disc red upon the modern heart. The libble has already been so deeply injured by the timplity of its trieple that now, since the rage for a new version has come, it is high time a demand were mode that the best of all books be set free from some of the weights which so impede its

progress. Other leaders will come along after a time to make changes of a more radical nature, and from their hands the Hibbs will some ready to be the hand-look of the bristians of the next century. The fittle will always ve and always lead man.

Henry Kiddle on the New Scriptures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev. Dr. Phild' Schaff telivered on Samay last a liseourse on the "Revised Festeniest," isking for his text II. Timethy, in 16, 17. Dr. Schaff his the position of that man of the American section of the Revision Committee, and highly communicate the work performed. He is reported

In view of this strong statement it is remarkable that, n chossing for his text a passage containing one of the next important corrections made in this revision, be head have quoted it transitioned and incorrect version. as follows: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of G.d. and is profitable for doctrine, for reproct, for correction for instruction in rights unness. While in the revise for instruction in right-manner." While in the revised text it is as follows: "Every Scripture inspired of God is also profitable for teaching, for represt, for correction,

for instruction which is in rights onenes."

It will be obvious to all that the change is very great. . In the one case, it embers s the entire Scripture ewish) as being "unspired of God," but in the second my enunciates a general principle or fact applicable to scripture that has been groved to be invared, and gives to endorsement whatever. Certainly, there is a great difference between saying, "All Scripture is inspired of God, and is producible," Ac., and saying, "Every Scrip-ture inspired by God is producible." The predication is totally different.

Why did not Dr. Schaff accredit the revised text by

pusting it, and why did he not explain to the people this important correction? And, moreover, why has not br-telerts in the "Companion" alluded to this correction? An explanation of this acems to have been simiously

The insecuracy of the old fext was frequently referred to. Dean Alford in his revised translation recognized the error, and rendered the passage. "Every Scripture in-spired by God is profitable," he, differing from the new vision only in usua; "by God," instead of the phrase

It were to me imperiout to call attention to this matter. If the revised Testament is to be adopted and used, why does not the Rev. Dr. Schaff himself set the ex-

HESSY KIRDLE

Will the New Version Make Men Infidels ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent. "D. C. W." scens to be "a triffe union, formed," indeed. He says: "Far revisers have found no material inaccuracies even in the King James version." A reply is perioss, as the contrary is patent to all who can read. I refer him to the two articles in Time Sun of the 22d and 29th, and would ask if "thousands of cases where whole words or even sentences are exceed, in serted, or reinterpreted." do not materially after the character of a book heretafore held in he inspired and infallible? The corner stoke of Profestantian has been an inspired book as against an inspired church, and its war cry, "the Bible only." Now, when a number of men, not claiming to be inspired, can by a two-thirds vote after, amend, and discard as spurious, bussages and words, upon many of which the different sects, if not founded, at least have fought for years as matters of life and death, what is left for the faithful to believe? Does not an inspired book need an inspired interpreter to revise it if necessary, or both failing what is left, but

a speaking of the Roman Catholic as a "chirren which a samustr waiting to hear what the word actually where it can be found in its purity based doubt in or revisers, the latter having improved the form.

Fish and Fishing.

Two millions of young shadare to be placed in the magnetization and variety regards between the front valers of that steem and the common dam. un single day 24.200 shall were taken in the Delaware for by the fishermen is one comparison. Ind the na-see in the catch over former years has excited consid-ble attention. the past week many salmont trout were caught an Lake of the Advantage troubles.

THE DECIDENCE OF FARMING IN
ENGLAND.

MID-ENGLAND, May 8, 1881.—You may care to hear some details as to the decadence of farming in England. It might be summed up by the repular colloquial saying: "Hard times and worse coming." The unexampled combination of diensters which has befailen the agricultural interests of Great Britain, fetured as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as they are by bad laws and a balf-feudal system, as the system of the control of the criminal forms are very laws. In the work of the armony and therefore done but little and aristocracy will be desucrately unwilling to surrender any of their power and privilege.

Then the farmers, who should be clamoring for the aboliton of all restrictions upon their industry, are mainly stupid and inert-incapable of understanding the arraying of the situation. They do not realize that their rivals in Canada and the United States can already undersell them but can also grow rich while so doing. In three years' time, or in less, if the North Pacific Railway should be completed earlier, we shall be able to buy the best wheat (not improbably the best flour) at Liverpool for searcely over 30s. the imperial quarter. The wheat it self is sold in some parts of the which the English farmer requires to enable him to pay his rent and live. Not as I say, understanding these things, he either despairs and throws up his land (of which I shall have a good deal more to say presently) or keeps on pathetically expending his capital and getting poorer and coorer till precipitated into the gulf of bankrupter. Commonly he takes what may be called merely a local and atmospheric view of the question, and hopes that a few good harvest, with some abstement of rent and tithe characes, will enable him to weather the storm and revert to the old dead-and-gone state of things. Tell him he might as well expect a return of the Heptarchy, and that the settlement of the difficulty on a satisfactory basis invoives. a new departure? shogether—an entire change of the notional policy—he will be dismayed and dumfounded. The vastness of the crisis is too much for the bucolic mind. As Burke said of a sist prius lawyer and a Chancery suit. "He has as much idea of it as a rabbit of the gostation of a elephant." So he grumbles and laments and awaits a foregone catastronie. He turns some of his arable land into pasture, dabbles in pouliry, exas, and vegetables and still pays more rent than he can afford. He is put off from any commensurate adarement by some exponditure on the part of his landlord and other partial concessions. None of our British farmors nowalaws are or can be prosperous. They resemble Ulysees and his companions in the cave of Polyphonus; all are doomed, the mest subservices that having only the privilege of being eaten last. As to active resistance— keking up a row, like the Irish, and so foreing people to attend to their grievances—they seem incapable of it. The agriculture are ombinations as radical and sorts of popular combinations as radical and sorts of popular ombinations as a fabrical and the resistance of

an actition of 125,000 acres to the whole cultivated area of Groat Britain, but in corn cross a decrease of about one per cent. On green cross there ensued a decrease of about two per cent. In permanent pasture and mendow there was an increase of 260,000 acres making nitogether a total of 350,000, with frawn from cultivation during 1880. Singular to say the decrease occurred in the more fertile parts of Lugland and the acress on the poorer. It did not pay to grow wheat on good land, but it was no ferately renducted to the contents and market gardens there was a significance, but not paralisely reminerative to reasonate on comparatively back. In both orchards and market gardens there was a signit increase, but not enough to warrant the assumption that farmers in general were beginning to take the advice of those who exhorted them to turn their attention more casely to the production of trait and vegetables. Land went out of cultivation; farms remained unlet; but the only remedy which seemed to have been generally sidopted was the conversion of arisble land into pasture. When we remember that eighty years ago, under the simulus of high prices caused by the great war, the reverse of this took place with that little regard to the quality of the soil, the restoration of land naturally more suitable for grain or roots than for herbage to its original use may be a very wise step. But the returns of the land which has been thus treated.

In the matter of the stook horned cattle showed an increase of 50,000 over last year's report, but most other animals felt off. We find fewer horses, sheep, and plas. The decline of the former obviously bere some proportion to the land within the number of such broses as farared in the return of 1879 was much above the average. In sheep the loss was more serious, singenting to nearly a million. These did of disease from the wet weather. Lamba also declined by about had a million. Or pins we had fewer by \$1,000 than we presessed two years ago. That might be accounted for pry the cheapness of American pork. Even the Irish pix is also giving way before transatiantic campolition. Eleven years ago the sister island could hoost of nearly a million and a helf of these proflable animals. In 1879, who had into more than a million; last year \$49,000. Thus a million is hear hardly on him in populous places. When one compares the above fluore with those which reach us from the United States—the big shop over the way which we are obliged to buy of—the prospect is not a very electrial one for the British producer, whatever it may be for the consumer. In the twelve mild the stan gardens there was a signt increase, but not enough to warrant the assumption that farmers in the has not been much to granific at will regard to the weather. Despite the great January
snow storm, the winter was not anreasonable.
The cool and dry winds of spring, though desagreeable enough to persons of Mr. John Jarndyce's constitution, only killed the weeds that
would have rioted in the foul and scaller soil
with warmth and moisture (beside allowing the
farmer an opportantly for "squitching" getting out the conductivity for "squitching" getting out the conductivity for squitching. So far
the weather has done little more hara, so far
the weather has done little more hara, than
keeping tack the cross and fruit. There were
lew showers in April to christen the biessons and no blossoms to christen. And with
May has come a change of which and welcome
rain, with premise of more, If we do not have
too much of it, there is no reason so far as can
be seen, why the harvest of 1831 should not
prove a satisfactory one.

Siti a vast number of sheep have died of the
rot during the present year. The vitality of the
names has been lowered by the wet sensons

In Blanchan Lake of the Advance remain one wealth the later and the control of the later and the

relet at a reduction of from 20 to 50 per cent, on the old rates.

On some of the best estates in Worcestershire the rents have been lowered from 25 to 30 per cent. On one but a single farm is tenanted; and it is calculated that an expenditure equal to six years' rent will be required to bring the others into condition again.

A 500-acre farm in Leicestershire which, from 1830 to 1850, brought 35s, an acre, and in 1850 was ruised to 42s., has recently been relet; 400 acres at 30s, and 100 at 20s., per acre. On a similar farm a landlord has spent £2,000 on various improvements, but only reduced his rent 4s. an acre. A 400-acre farm, let from 1833 to 1863 at 35s, the acre, then raised to 42s,, but reduced in 1874 to 34s., cannot now find a tenant at 30s. The above-mentioned are all good farms, within a mile of a large manufacturing town. A 150-acre farm, hall grass, which for 30 years paid 35s, per acre, is just relet at 20s. Another of 200 acres rented for 20 years at 52s, per acre, now pays 40s. On a large estate, where the farms are revalued every 15 years, one tenant so cultivated and improved his holding that his landlord raised his rent from 20s, to 40s, an acre, the other farms being but little advanced, either in quality or rating. One is gratified to know that this farm cannot now be let at 22s. 6d.

Good fen land in Huntingdonshire which, five or six years ago, commanded from 32s, to 44s, per acre, can now with difficulty be let at 15s, to 20s. Foer fen land, with little or no clay under it, will hardly let at all. Clay land that used to bring 30s, is scarcedy let at from 7s. to 10s, per acre, an now with difficulty be let at 15s, to 20s. Foer fen land, with little or no clay under it, will hardly let at all. Clay land that used to bring 30s, is scarcedy let at from 7s. to 10s, per acre, the value of the fee simple of the land has been reduced by fully one-third-say from £45 to £30 per acre. Many farms are offered for sale without obtaining a single bid. On some estates in western Strowshire nearly othe

matthe tenants gave notice to quit. Some rematthed ar reductor or its the section of the reduced of the section of the secti

duced rates.

In the Isle of Axbolme, Lincolnshire, the rent of superior potato land has falten from £4 and £5 an aere to half those rates. In the fens many farms would gadly be let to any tenants who would pay the rates and taxes. On high, dry inall there has been but little change. Two farms, part heath, part fen, now are held for 35s. and 35s. an acre; formerly they paid from £2s. to 54s. Altogether, the rent of heath land may be said to have fallen 15 per cent, marsh land 30 to 40 per cent, and clay land 40 to 50 per cent. below the old rates.

In Bedfordshire the reductions average from 25 to 75 per cent. At Ampthill a tenant recently refused to pay rates because he retained his farm gratis. In north Hels and Bucks the inborers are so badly off that the bakers refuse to trust them even with a week's bread.

Last Michaelmas, in Essex, an almost general rule was adopted that tenants should pay a merely nominal rent for their farms the first year and a fixed rent subsequently. This rent shows a depreciation of from 40 to 50 per cent. A farm of 400 acres which, up to Michaelmas, had been let at £315 a year, was reduced to £100, or about 5 shillings an acre.

In Somerset ne greating and dairy farms, but many arable and poor grass ones have been thrown on the owners' lands and relet at reduced reats. One commanding £600 a few years ago was last year taxen for \$400 ne few.

value of good grazing and dairy farms, but many arable and poor grass ones have been thrown on the owners' lanus and relet attreduced rents. One commanding 2600 a few years ago was last year taken for \$1001 a pean.

Of poor grass land, now letting at between £500 and £750 a year, will probably be let at £500. This reduction may be taken as marking the general difference in the letting value of arable and poor pasture farms.

In Herefordshire, what with hops, fruit, and cattle breeding, farmers are not so dependent on the grain crops as in some of the midland counties. But at present they narely know wherealsous prices and rents are likely to settle. In the south part of the shire not many farms lie vacant. Where one has changed hands the reluction would probably average from 7s. to \$s. on land which previously brought 46s, to \$6s. Things are worse in the north some landowners being without tenants. On good dry land a temporary reduction of from 4s, to \$5s. has been made; on we tand neglected land, of from 23s. to 17s. an age, it is almost impossible to sell land unless very favorably located.

In Wlishire on the northern edge of Salisbury Prain a large proportion of the farms are now unlet. On one large estate all the tenants have left, and the land is now abandoned to grass and weeds. On another, some of the stiff clay farms have been recent, the first year rent free and afterward at less than half the former rent. The following are examples of reductions on other estates: A Li50-acre farm, from £00 to £100. It is said that nother 7so-acre farm from 21.050 to £810 a 150 a 15

Commander Gorringe Declines.

To his House the Mayor of New York City, Mr. W. H. Grace. Sin: The bill that has passed the Legislature fixes the responsibility for clean streets on the Commissioner, while the power necessary for cleaning them is vested in five different departments of the city Government-the Mayoralty, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. the Board of Health, Police Board, and Department of Street Cleaning. The last has the least effective power, and therefore I am constrained to decline your offer of the office of Commissioner in the event of the bill becoming a law. I have the honor to be very respectfully yours, New York, May 30. Hexay H. Gozzinog,

The Dog to the Niagara Rapids. Dom the Symmue Herold.

The dog which was thrown from the Ningara

A Fisherman's Odd Catch. From the Washington (the) Gazette.

Thomas Lipscomb recently had some books catch it, got caught on the other hoos, danging close by

BUNBEAMS.

-Labouchere writes in Truth: "Surely the bounds of the folly of some of the weekly papers are reached when a writer in one of them announces that Lord Rosebery will succeed Sir Edward Thornton at Washington. Why not say at once Lord Salisbury or the Bishop of London !"

-People do not always mean what they say. Such, it may be presumed, was the case when the builder of a church in a London subuch, on returning thanks for the tonst of his health, which had been procosed, remarked: "I fancy I am more fitted for the seat

CALS on the gratite smaking " -The remains of William Penn are to be brought over from England and ceremonically buried in Pennsylvania, probably in the yard of old Independence Hall at Philadelphia. The present representatives of the Penn family make no objection to the removal, and State Commissioner has been appointed to conduct the

-A Mexican at Las Vegas, New Mexico, tied his wife firmly to a beard, leavest her thus helpless against a fence, took a position fifty feet away, and used her as a target for rifle practice. He did not hit her, his object being to frighten her by embedding the bullets in the beard close to her head and body. She fainted under the frightful ordeal.

-An attempt is being made to introduce English pheasunts among the Rocky Mountains, am Lord Norley has lately despatched a number of fine healthy birds to a friend who is settled in that region. It is now suggested that American turkeys could be introduced into England. The prairie bird might also be ac

climatized there with advantage. *

—A wealthy Chicago widower is about to marry the wife of Mike Weaver, anotorious burglar, and herself belonging to a family of thieves. Mike robbed this man's house of \$4,000 worth of plate and jeweiry, and was sent to State prison. Mrs. Weaver is pretty and winsome, it is needless to say, for when the widower called on her to negotiate for the return of the plunder, she captivated him. The marriage is to take place as soon as she can obtain a divorce from the convict.

-The Baroness Burdett-Coutts's sapphire, as every one knows, has been found. A housemoid in the palace, with a long brosh, extricated it from its retreat under a water pipe which runs along the corridor leading from the carriage cutrie to the cloak room. The author ities at the palace, being anxious to have the circum stances fully exciained, requested the Baroness to in-spect the place, and her ladyship on doing so expressed herself satisfied that the breech, on becoming detached from her dress, had been swept aside by the train into the nook where it was found.

-Passengers in a train on a Southern rallroad were not surprised by the sight of a handcuffed man in charge of an officer, for such things are common in the Southwest; but they became interested when they saw the captor fasten an iron chain around the captive's neck with a padlock, and secure the other end to the arm of the seat. The two were on their way from Texas to Kentucky, where the prisoner was said to have com-mitted a murder seventeen years before. The barshness of the officer was explained by the fact that he was a brother of the man who had been killed.

-The claim is made for Australia of having produced the largest photographic pictures in the world. These magnificent specimens of the art—not only in point of size, but in respect also of quality-were taken by Herr Hollermann of Sydney, they are mounted on an endless band of paper, strongthened by linen, and are nearly one hundred feet in length. Among the subjects are two colossal panoramas of the cities of Sydney and Melbourne, each of about a dozen sheets joined together in one harm mious tone and depth. One picture, printed from a single negative, was five by three feet.

-The project of tunnelling Mont Bland hids fair to assume a tangible shape, it being pronounced by some of the most eminent Franch engineers a more practicable undertaking than that of the Simplen routs, The estimates of cost for executing such a work are, is The water of the Street inn \$15 (Alexand and in the body .. Blane some \$12,000,000 less. It is furthermore claimed that the Mont Blane tunnel will make the journey from Paris to Genoa some ninety-seven kilometres shorter. and from Parts to Milan forty-four kilometres shorte than by the Simplen route. The most favored line of the projected tunnel, thus far in the discussion, is from projected tunnel thus far Chamounix to Courmayeur.

-A plous man has made it his mission to travel daily on the trains running through Meriden, Conn., and distribute printed slips containing Scripture texts and brief exhortations. One of the latter reads. "No efforts of yours, no good works, no good resolutions nogood prayers can translate you from fitness for hall to fitness for heaven." Others are still stronger in their doctrinal assertions. The Speciagless Republican Says that one of Connecticut's best clergymen was inquired of by a stranger colporteur not long since as to whether ha felt that his soul was safe. His reply was: "I doen your question exceedingly impertment"

in Ireland, just issued, presents many indications of the growing importance of this branch of the national induslast year engaged in the trade. The conduct of the fish ermen generally is reported to have been "good through out Ireland." The facts regarding the cyster fisheries are especially interesting. Both on the cust and west coasts, where young oysters from Auray, in Hittany, are laid down, they are reported to have thri fact-rily, and the inspectors express a hope that a system of importation will be extensively carried on-

-The Bishop of London has expressed some misgiving as to the effect of the revised New Yes tament on young clergymen and other indiscreet and ig Borant persons. The Bishop warns them that it is not will the New Testament revision be before the Chard for consideration, and not until the whole work has been as proved of by cierry and lasty will it be ruse for author ration, and not until the proper authority has been as ortained—and the Bishup does not seem to be at all ort mean time the Beston deprecates any invelous com-

parisons between the new and the old versions. -Mrs. Ashman Wright, the queen of the a-theres, is to be seen daily enjoying with all the many totabilities of the seet the last promoner of their reger at the Grosvenor Gallery. They more through the like spectres released from the Experian Lorentz to be adies are all attired in end-colored garments, fitting tight to the figure, showing without discovering want or non the shoulders on a level with the ears, there at two nor their roles made in the fashion of those in which Pern gine and Fra Angelo clothe their angels-square at the

"crash," a coarse knot of linen of unbleached bemp -The Chicago Inter-Octan comments of stage kisses. "Januarch & s kisses are but rare, and if are very matronly. They come with words that growled forth from a deeply embedded diaphraum." are mere touches-not like what Soldene's used to be a the days of oid, when she gave her stage hovers the la-benefit of the manifold wave that yawns a ress her face. There is more it is to the square foot of Soblem's will. than that of any other woman on the stage. After that it did some pertity kissing. She could his form than if if low comedy, and between the two extremes risk in every known variety; from Modicaka's stately inhous? bestowed a parexyanal kiss toon her. Non-adapt to husband appeared in the wings with a his resident ready to blow the top of the actor's head of shows 54 try it again, saving he could furnish all the pay \$2200

... The question of removing the German capital from Berlin is and hency discussed by to pures. Prince Bismarak's newspaper, the Exemple 25th g, observes that such towns as situated for that purpose from a grounview, and would give a more fractive deputies and the members of the bedom reer, the locking of German andly, which ha ened at Berin under the dominion to be Pinceses.
"Ring" would be revived if other various transfers, entitled to enterint those personal profits with the assembly of the deputies of the nation of the second profits. which is claimed for Berlin. The Arrest Which is claimed for Berlin. The Arrest Augsburg over advances the removal contail, and reints cut that Washington for removal from the "Higgs". See Y = a region loss the contain of the United Sta-

wanted in that family himself."

... Longfellow has been talking with a copthe Maritana women at Historican whose partitive inflam form of the to-mum." Longary we sent that "Township gested to him to a contamination with which there were during and shourself to now n novel on the theme of the extra 1 young At-who spent the remainder of her old refer-lower. "Length the Court at once, the and said, "Hawtonine, give at to me for a promise me that you will not write about these written the point." Hawthonine really again remost, and it was agreed that I should use the story for verse whenever I had the time and the